

Figure 1

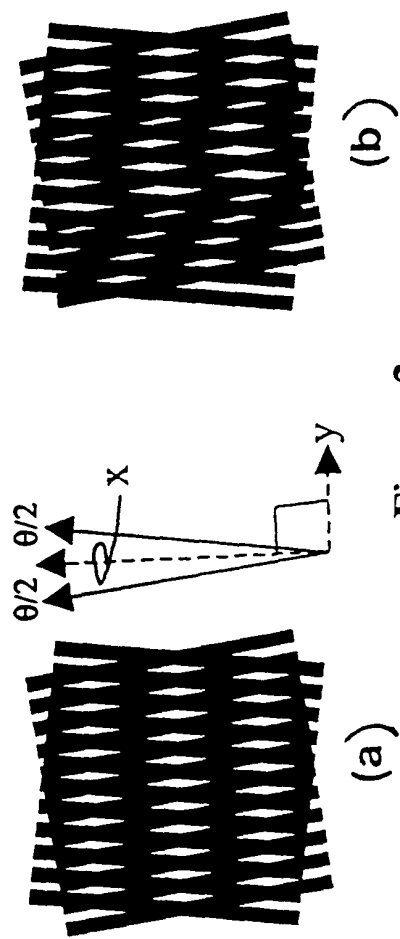


Figure 2

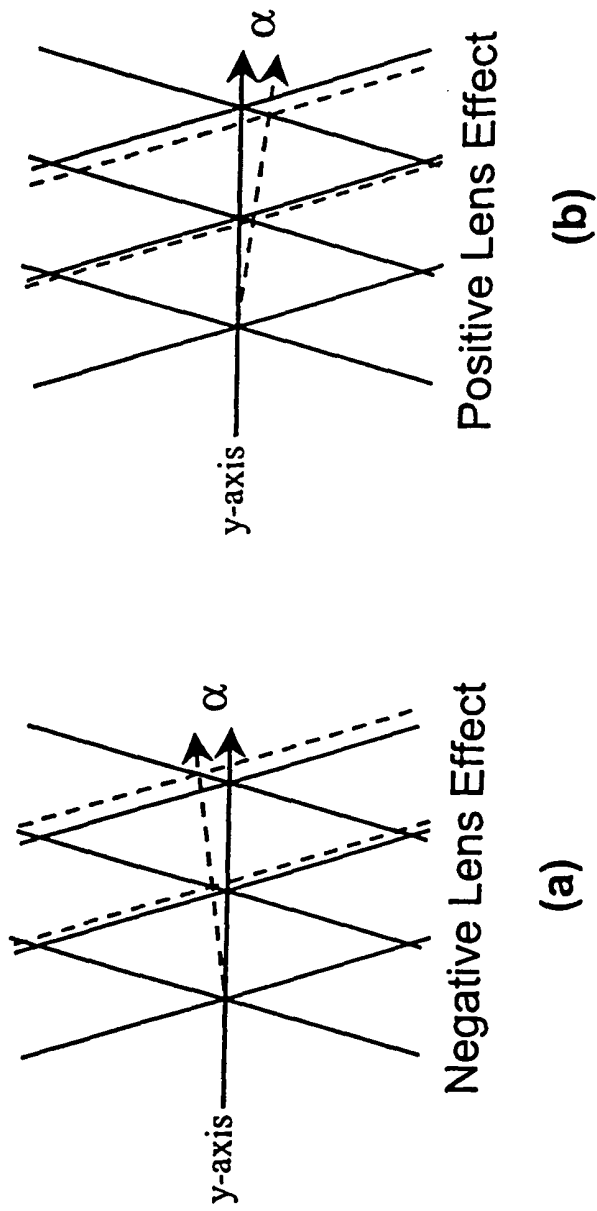
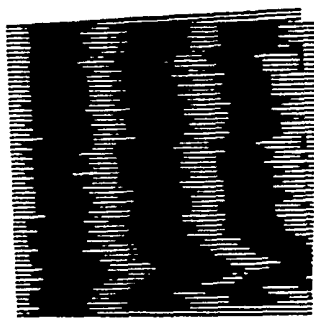


Figure 3



(a)



(b)



Figure 4

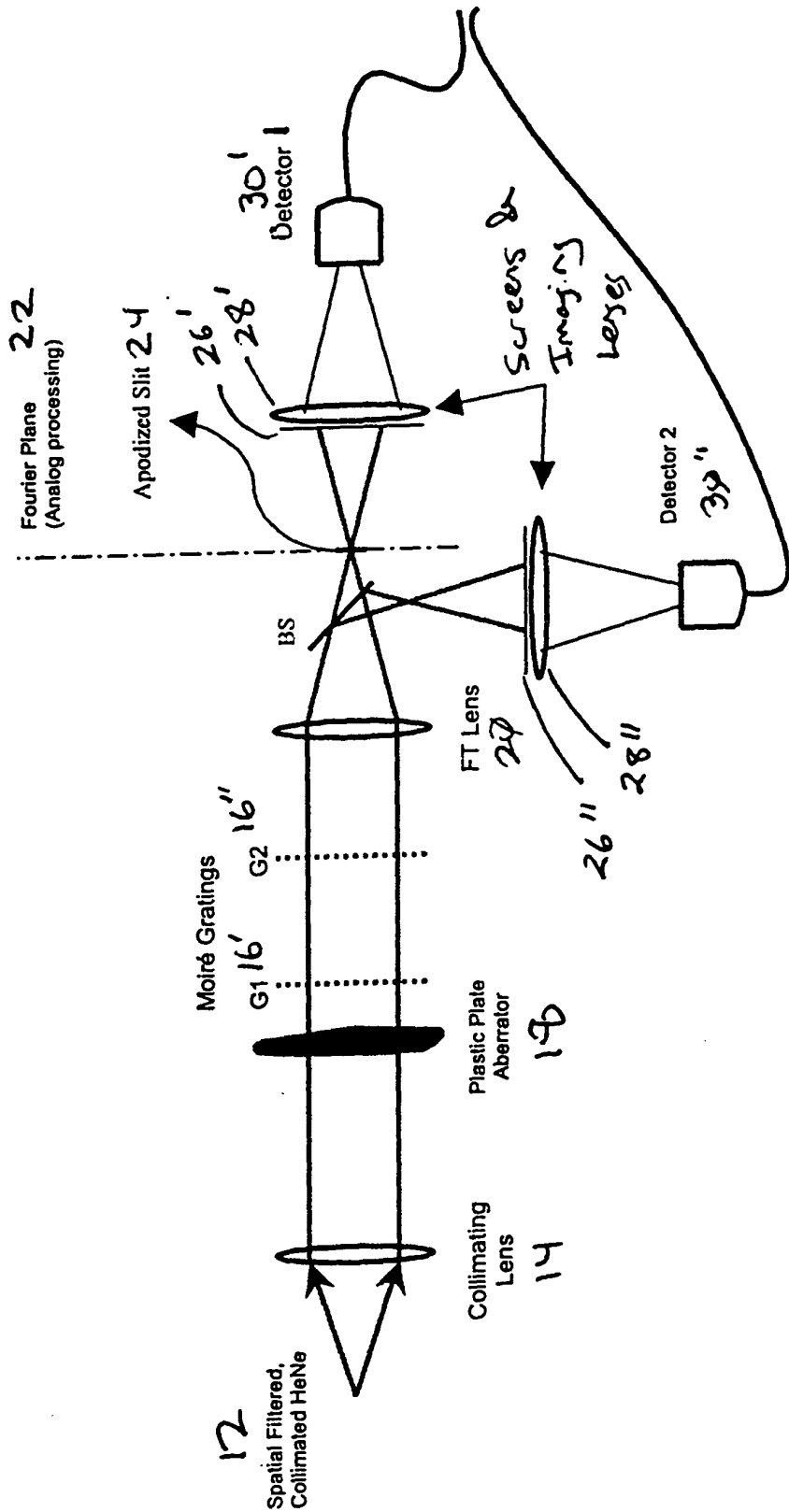


Figure 5

A diagram illustrating the diffraction of light by a grating. A coordinate system is shown with the x-axis vertical and the y-axis horizontal. A series of horizontal white arrows represent incident light rays entering from the right. These rays are diffracted into several orders, labeled on the right side of the diagram:

- $(0,2)$ order "spot"
- $(0,1)$ order "spot"
- $(0,0)$ order spot
- $(0,-1)$ order "spot"
- $(0,-2)$ order "spot"

The central ray is labeled $(0,0)$ order spot. The rays above and below it are labeled $(0,1)$ and $(0,-1)$ order "spot". The rays further out are labeled $(0,2)$ and $(0,-2)$ order "spot".

Figure 6

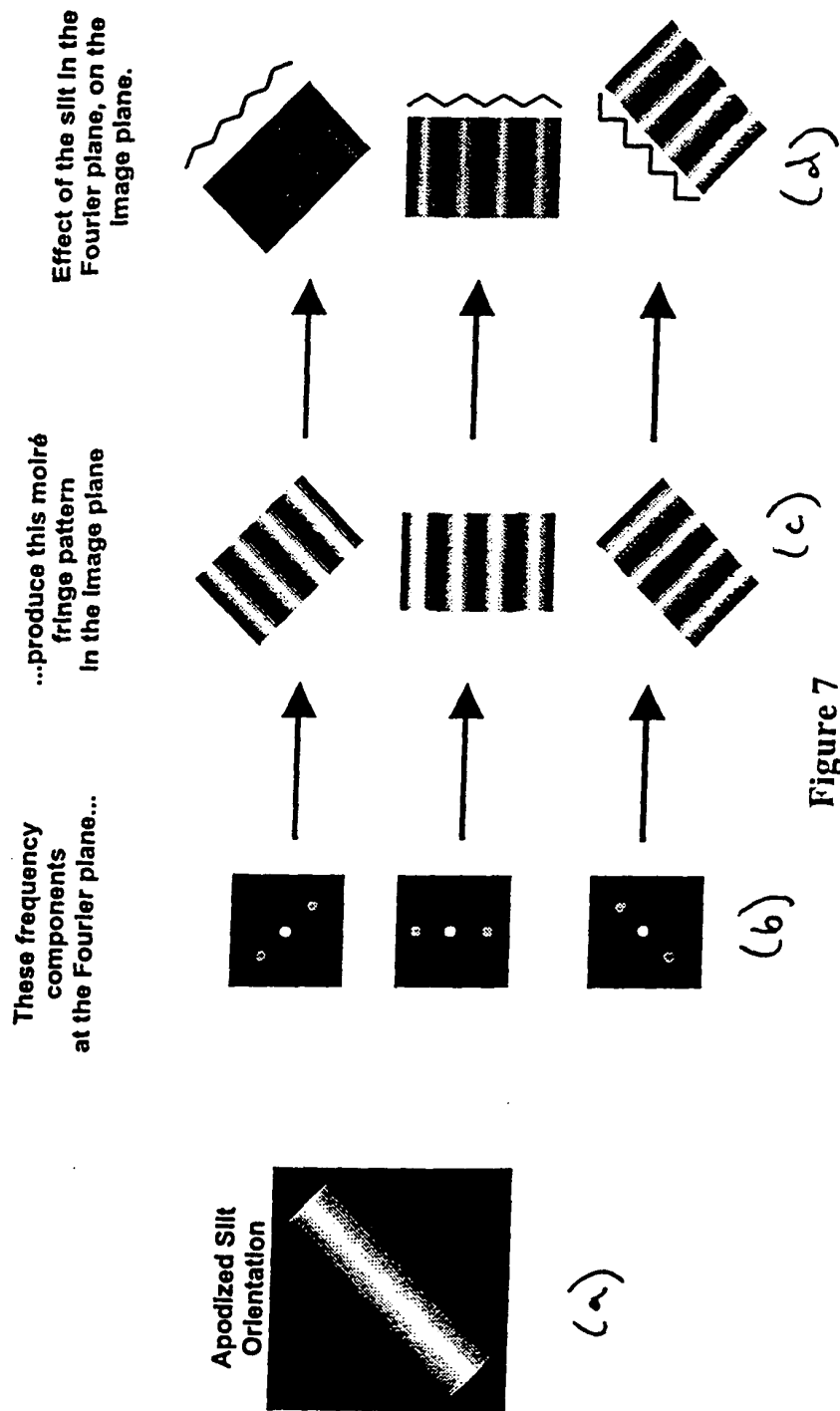
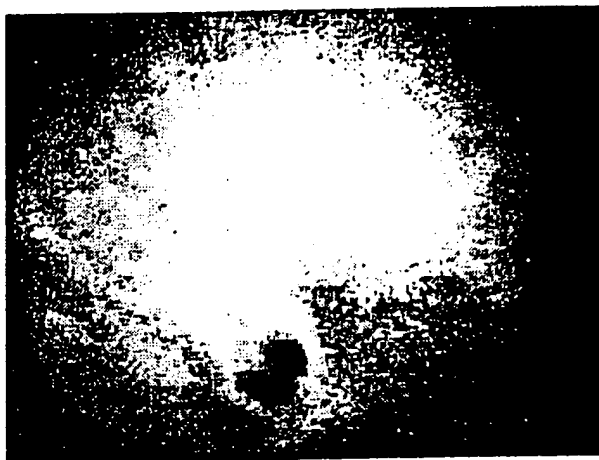


Figure 7

- Camera does not resolve fringes.
- Imperfect gratings cause secondary fringes.

(a)



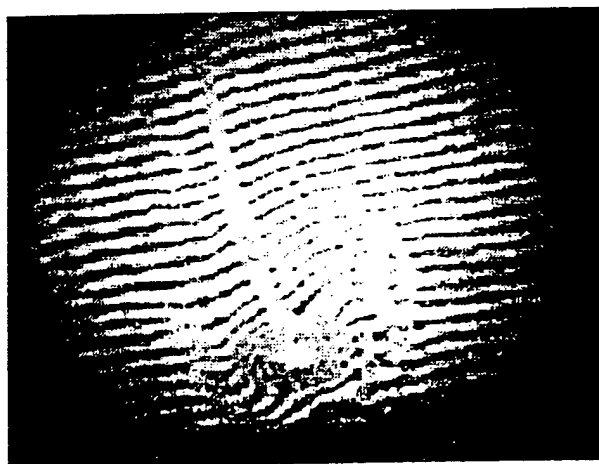
- Very different intensity pattern.

(b)



- All fringe slope information across the profile has equal weighting.
- Proportional to 2nd wavefront derivative.

(c)



- Typical deflectogram (camera resolves fringes)

(2)

Figure 8

- Very different intensity pattern
- Looks like a 3D surface illuminated from the upper left.

(b)



- All fringe slope information across the profile has equal weighting.

(c)

Figure 9